

7-10. In a method of producing an alloy formed exclusively from a base metal and a corrosion-resisting component respectively exhibiting high strength and high ductility properties when deposited onto a moving substrate surface, the improvement residing in: limiting the alloy exclusively to said base metal and the corrosion-resisting component and forming the alloy by spray casting under exposure to nitrogen gas onto said surface.

8-11. The method as defined in claim 6, wherein said base metal is nickel and said corrosion-resisting component is chromium.

#### REMARKS

The foregoing new claims 8, 9, 10 and 11 added to the present application respectively correspond to the amended versions of claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 being transferred hereto from the parent application referred to on page 1, lines 7-8 of the present application. Such transfer of claims hereto from the parent application to be abandoned, is being made in view of a refusal to accord any consideration to such claims in the parent application.

As pointed out in the Amendment Under Rule 116 filed Sept. 20, 2000 in the parent application, claims 8, 9, 10 and 11 clearly distinguish in a patentable sense over the prior art made of record which includes two of the prior art references applied thereto in the parent application to be abandoned. The reasons of record in support of favorable consideration now requested for claims 6, 7, 8 and 9, are repeated herein as follows.

Claims 8 and 10, from which the other claims 9 and 11 are dependent, are limited to spray coating of a moving substrate surface so as to avoid the prior art process disclosed in the Nakamori et al. patent of record, thereby overcoming any implied rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). As to rejection of such claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the Examiner has conceded that